

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 22.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1896.

No. 142

Spectacles!

We carry a full line of Fine Glass and Pebble Spectacles. Eye Glasses in Steel, Nickel Alloy or Gold. For best quality of Goods give us a trial.

Prices Are Very Moderate.

Challoner & Mitchell,

Jewellers, 47 Government Street.

The Best Way

When the inquisitive owner of the camel asked that patient quadruped "would you rather go up hill or down?" the camel was Yankee enough to answer the question by asking another, "Pray, master, is the level way across the plain shut up?" So with us, we have travelled no d-v-r-s route to popularity. Straight bargains, straight prices, and straight methods have been enough for us.

Here's What it Does:

50 pairs 76x58 in. Blankets at \$1 per pair. 1,000 yds. Dress Ginghams, at 8c. per yd. 500 doz. Brooks' 6-cord 'best quality' spool cotton (200 yds.) at 25c. per doz. After all.

The Best Advertisement

Is a well pleased customer. Just now we would rather make customers than money—rather have a big crowd and a small profit than a big profit and a small crowd. Eventually we know, like Constantine, BY THESE SIGNS WE SHALL CONQUER.

The Westside.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

Victoria, 8th February, '96

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

100 Government Street.

Fire Agency—

Marine Agency—

Life and Accident—

Agents—

Agents—

Offices—

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insce. Co. Losses settled without reference to Head or other branch office.

The Fireman's Fund Insce. Co., Lloyd's Underwriters, London.

The Travelers Insce. Co.,

The Union Pacific Railway Co.,

Atlantic Steamship Lines. Berths reserved by wire. Orders from Europe issued at lowest rates.

THE WELLINGTON COAL YARD.

Best Wellington Household, Nut, and Co-mox Steam and Blacksmith Coal, constantly on hand, delivered in quantities to suit.

You Are in a Position



To make a handsome living. Everyone should not only make a good living, but make that living good. All beautiful and invigorating. A first-class table in an airy, bright, and well-ventilated room. You must eat well to live well and be well. Good eaters must have good things to eat. We have them; the best of everything—domestic, imported, farm, garden, dairy, and orchard products. Goods of all kinds. Top qualities and bottom prices. Our customers are good liver and money savers. We defy competition in PRICE or QUALITY. Satisfaction every time and no back talk. Rolled Oats going at 10 lbs. for 25c. Fresh Eggs 20c.; 2 doz. for 35c.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.



GEO. POWELL & CO.,

Cheapside.

The Oxford Range

Leads them all in Style, Economy and Price. Just the Range you want. Our Lines of Tinware, Glassware, Crockery and Hardware are complete.

Carpenters Tools a Specialty.

CHEAPSIDE, 127 Government St.

Curling Iron Heaters

We have just received the latest assortment of these goods ever shown here. Also a full line of Curling Irons.

John Cochrane,

Prescription Druggist, N. W. cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—Two-story house, cor. Rock Bay ave. and Bay street; hot and cold water, bath, etc. Rent \$11. B. C. L. & I. Co. feb15-3

WANTED—A furnished house in good locality. Address, stating terms, Drawer 49, City. feb15-3

SOBER middle-aged man wants work in private place; used to horses, gardening and cooking; useful in general way; wages moderate; good reference. Address "A. H." this office. feb15-3

CLEVELAND AND CRESCENT Bicycles—Our samples of these wheels have just arrived. They are beautiful. Call and see them. M. W. Watt & Co. feb15-3

MUNN, HOLLAND & CO. have best Wellington Coal at lowest market rates. Apply at office, Broad street, opposite Driard hotel.

FIVE ACRES of splendid land 3 1/2 miles from Victoria, on good road, with house, barn, stable, chicken house, etc.; fenced, cleared and cultivated. The Colquhoun stream runs through this property. Price \$1,100; \$250 cash, balance to suit. Apply to Batterbury, Craigflower road. feb15-3

NEW WALL PAPER—J. W. Mellor, Fort street, above Douglas.

CREOSOTE OIL, for shingles; 45c. per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

MIXED PAINTS—\$1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS—"Changes" for standing advertisements must be handed in at the office before 11 a.m. of the day the "Change" is desired to appear.

DEAN & HISCOCKS,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Yates and Broad sts.

E. H. Hiscock, late with Langley & Co., and a Chemist and Druggist by examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

To Rent or Lease

THE SIDNEY SAW MILL

Equipped with all modern improvements. For Terms and further information apply to

HEISTERMAN & CO.,

75 Government St.

Money To Loan.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT SECURITY & SAVINGS CO.

Apply to the Local Agents,

Shedden, Goward & Co.

Public Accountants, Insurance Agents, Etc.

16 Truncheon Ave., Victoria, B. C.

Tree Spray.

If you want any fruit next summer, now is the time to spray your trees. All sprays manufactured by

W. J. Pendray,

B. C. Soap Works.

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DR. NANSEN IS SAFE.

Announced to be Now on His Way Home From the North Pole.

Europe, at First Incredulous of the Explorer's Success, is Interested.

Speculation as to How the Doctor Will Prove That He Has Reached the Pole.

Officials of the Royal Geographical Society Talk—Professor Andre's Trip.

London, Feb. 15.—The British consul at Archangel, capital of the Russian government of that name, telegraphs confirming the report that Dr. Nansen is safe, and is returning from the north pole.

The news of Dr. Nansen's success has created intense interest in this city. The report received from Irkutsk, Siberia, was generally discredited at first, although more faith is placed in it than in the previous rumors which reached London during the past twelve months. The dispatch from the British consul at Archangel is regarded as conclusively showing that the Norwegian explorer is homeward-bound, even if he has not discovered the pole.

But the Archangel dispatch refers to the north pole, and the hope is still entertained that Dr. Nansen's journey may have been crowned with the highest success.

The dispatches received from the different parts of the continent indicate that the same interest in the news from the north is manifested throughout Europe, and it is also generally credited at New Siberia. The information is European capitals, although even Dr. Nansen's wife and relatives did not believe the announcement which came through Houchmareff, the agent of Dr. Nansen, and the man who supplied the latter with dogs.

An official of the Royal Geographical Society states that a large sum of money has been raised in aid of Prof. Andre's scheme, which is thought to be feasible.

Kotchenareff, as announced in these dispatches on February 13th, resides near the mouth of the Lena river, and the people of that locality frequently visit New Siberia. The information is that some Lena river people from a United States yacht at the mouth of Jana river, which falls into the Arctic Ocean by several outlets in latitude 70 degrees north and longitude 137 degrees east of Greenwich. The United States yacht was at one of these outlets and was near where the United States yacht Jeannette's survivors came ashore. Later advices say the news of Dr. Nansen's safety was sent by Kandaroof, a local Russian official in the Yakutsk region, who was a member of the Siberia Koffs expedition. Dr. Nordenskiold, who is in Christiania, is inclined to believe the news of Dr. Nansen's safety, at any rate, even if it is not true that he has succeeded in discovering the north pole. According to the opinion of Arctic experts here, when the Fram left Karaza in 1893 she may have found the sea northwards free of ice and pushed on until she was locked in. They add she may then have been allowed to drift until the expedition came to land around the pole, and Dr. Nansen and his party may have returned in sledges to the Siberian islands. At the Siberian Islands it is believed Dr. Nansen and his companions may have been stopped by broken ice. Dr. Nansen wrote to Baron Toll from Yugora straits, saying that he expected to return to Koteney, Siberian islands, where the dogs had been awaiting him.

Mr. Scott Kelle, a member of the Royal Geographical Society, and agent of Dr. Nansen in England, in an interview to-day, said that he was surprised that he had not received a telegram from Dr. Nansen, but he thought it probable that the explorer had not returned after reaching the pole. He added, however, that he did not know exactly how Dr. Nansen would prove that he had been there except by report and observations.

Advices received here from Stockholm say the foreign ministry has received promises from the governments of Great Britain and Russia to give all the assistance possible to Professor Andre in his projected balloon expedition to the north pole.

Mr. Clements R. Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, is sending a circular to Canada regarding Professor Andre's balloon expedition, and asking the Dominion authorities to take every step possible to have the balloon watched for report, if seen, to the British government. The Hudson's Bay Company will bear the cost of the distribution of a large number of circulars in the northernmost portions of Canada.

Any tendency to premature baldness may be promptly checked by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. Don't delay until the scalp is bare and the hair-roots destroyed. If you would realize the best results, begin at once with this invaluable preparation.

—Carpenter tools at Cheapside.

RUSHING THE MEN OF WAR.

The U. S. Battle Ships Now Building to Be Ready Soon.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Owing to the rapidly which the work of constructing the naval vessels is being pushed, no less than eight ships will be added to the navy before next July. A statement of the work on hand, just prepared, shows 97 per cent. of the work on the big battle ship Massachusetts has been completed, while on the double-turreted monitors Puritan, Terror and Monadnock, the work done represents 91, 88, and 95 per cent. respectively. The battle ship Oregon is so far advanced that only 4 1/2 per cent. of the work remains to be done on her. As for the three gunboats now being built at Newport-news, the Nashville, Wilmington and Helena, though 26 per cent. of the work yet remains to be done, the builders are sure that the ships will all be in commission before July 1st.

TO TRANSFER THE LEPERS.

An Effort to Have One Lazaretto for the Dominion.

New York, Feb. 15.—A special from Ottawa says: An effort is being made to induce the Dominion government to transfer the nine lepers now held in restraint in British Columbia to the new lazaretto recently erected at a cost of \$20,000. In this institution there are nine male and sixteen female patients. Three died during the past year. For many years Dr. F. C. Smith has had charge of this institution. Regarding the result of his experience with leprosy patients he says:

"No real cure for leprosy has yet been discovered. My predecessor, Dr. Nicholson, and after him myself, have treated several of the lepers with colored water to see if the influence of the mind over the body would cause a change, and in every instance it did so. For a time all symptoms of the disease were in abeyance, and there was a decided improvement, but, of course, only for a time, and it seemed to me that the disease made up for lost time afterwards."

FIENDS INCARNATE.

Scott, Jackson and Walling Still Refuse to Reveal Pearl Bryan's Head.

Although They Have Freely Shown Where All Her Clothing Was Hidden.

The Crime is One of Unparalleled Brutality, and Causes Much Horror.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 15.—The identification of the hat found near the place where Pearl Bryan was found is regarded as one of the most conclusive proofs that the murder took place in that locality, and not in Cincinnati. Further corroboration of this theory is seen in the finding of black beads, such as were on the hat of the murdered girl, very near where the body was left. This would indicate a struggle of some violence, and that this is the hat worn by the victim at the time and place. When found the hat was some distance away, weighted down by a boulder, tied with a handkerchief which belonged to Jackson.

A search in other places for the missing head was unsuccessful to-day, but the head is no longer needed to prove the crime or point out the criminal. Public pity for the friends of the murdered girl is so strong that rewards amounting to nearly \$1000 have been offered for information which will lead to the finding of the head. The fact that Jackson and Walling, who have freely talked about the girl's clothing, still refuse the friends of the victim any information which would enable them to give Pearl Bryan's whole body decent interment intensifies, if possible, the loathing that the unparalleled brutality of this murder has created.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 15.—A special to the Commercial from Frankfort, Ky., says that Sheriff Plummer, Newport, Ky., has secured from Governor Bradley requisition papers for Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling, the prisoners held in Cincinnati for the murder of Pearl Bryan, and has started for Columbus to present them to Governor Bushnell.

Lincoln, Mo., Feb. 15.—Emil Davis was hanged here to-day for the murder of Frank Henderson, his sister's sweetheart, in January, 1894, by administering strychnine in his drink. Davis died protesting his innocence. The parents refused the body. This is the first hanging in Angus county in the history of the state.

Cuba. New York, Feb. 15.—A dispatch from Havana says: It is learned unofficially that Gen. Weyler will personally take the field very soon. Captain-General Weyler's purpose is said to be to place his command between the armies of Gomez and Maceo in the neighborhood of Quivican and force one or both to give battle immediately.

Vienna, Feb. 15.—Prince Constantine Hohenlohe Schillingensfurst, brother of Prince Hohenlohe, chancellor of the German Empire, died to-day.

—People of good taste use Odorama for their teeth—Do you?

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report

McLAREN'S MISSION.

Going to England to Intervene for His Partner in Prison in the Transvaal.

A Meeting of the Deep Water Ways Commissioners at Ottawa To-day.

Budget Debate Still in Progress—The Typographical Union's Objections.

Mr. Davin Denies He is to be Put Away on the Political Shelf.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—David McLaren, a prominent lumber man and son of the late James McLaren, president of the Bank of Ottawa, has left for England. It is understood he goes to interview Mr. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain with a view to getting the British government to secure the release of a partner of his in South Africa, who was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment by the Transvaal government for conspiracy.

A meeting of the Canadian deep waterways commission was held here to-day. Mr. Howland, chairman, presided. Since it last met here there was a joint meeting with the United States commission at Detroit. At the present meeting it is likely that a sum of money will be asked for surveys and another joint meeting with the United States branch will be held later on.

Yesterday's session of parliament was taken up almost exclusively with the budget debate. The speakers were Messrs. Sproule, Lister, Rider and Cameron. Mr. Davin moved the adjournment at 11:50.

The International Typographical Union is opposing the clauses of the proposed copyright bill, which proposes to admit stereotyp plates free of duty. Mr. Davin denies the report that he is to be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories. He will again be a candidate at the coming election.

W. J. Poupore has been nominated by the Conservatives in Pontiac.

Sir Donald Smith left for Winnipeg yesterday.

Cartwright, Man., Feb. 15.—Ex-Sheriff McLean, of Rolo, N. D., who was engaged in the midnight burglary and kidnapping case about four years ago, was arrested yesterday and will be tried for the crime. He ventured over after a man who has moved into Manitoba from Dakota.

D. J. Munn, of New Westminster, who has been here on railway business, leaves to-night for home.

ANOTHER SEALER.

Schooner Queen City to be Added to the Sealing Fleet This Season.

Sealing Off Southern California Proves Successful—Progress is Safe.

New York, Feb. 15.—The steamer Germania, which arrived to-day, reports that on Feb. 13, in latitude 41:14, longitude 61:24 she was in company with the steamer Galileo (British) from Hull for Boston, with the steamer Oceanic, of Sunderland, in tow, her shaft broken. The Oceanic was on a voyage from Sunderland for Hampton, Virginia, and Baltimore. She was sighted on Friday last by the American Line steamer New York, in latitude 41:35, longitude 66, since which time no tidings have been received of her until reported by the Germania this morning. Some anxiety has been felt for her safety.

The story of the capture of five hundred genuine fur seals between Santa Cruz and Pigeon Point will be read with great interest by seal hunters, for it is without precedent on this coast, and perhaps it may not be paralleled in a century. A few fur seals have been taken as far south as Monterey, but never before had such a haul as this been made.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The schooner Queen City, Captain Berre, which arrived here a few days ago from Kobe with a cargo of white sulphur, will be added to the Victoria sealing fleet. She was built at Vancouver last year and has since been engaged in general trading between here and the Orient. It is the intention of the owners to fit her out for the Behring Sea. She will carry an Indian crew.

Much uneasiness was felt at Seattle yesterday for the steam collier Progress, which was two days overdue from San Francisco. She, however, arrived in the evening. The Progress has been chartered to carry coal from Seattle to San Francisco for the Black Diamond Company.

SIR RICHARD'S DAY

The Opposition Financial Critic Makes a Show of Mr. Foster's Fallacies.

Truth About the Results of the Course Pursued by the Tory Government.

What the Country Would Gain by Honest and Economical Administration.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—Yesterday in the common parlance was certainly Sir Richard Cartwright's day. The worthy knight from South Oxford, to use his own expressions, spoke for two mortal hours. Then the house went to dinner and returned again at eight o'clock to listen to Sir Richard again. If the speech was long, there was not a dull passage in it. Friends listened with undisguised admiration; opponents always listen with attention if not with pleasure or approval. However, in this latter respect Sir Richard could not reasonably be disappointed or surprised. He was not speaking for the entertainment or approval of the occupants of the government benches. He was attempting to confound them out of their own mouths, for the speech was a criticism of Hon. Mr. Foster's budget of Friday last. On that occasion Sir Richard replied to the minister of finance, briefly dealing with the general matters connected with the trade policy and the material prosperity of the country, reserving his review of the details and specific statements of the budget until he had given it that attention it deserved. Thursday was a government day, and the budget debate was the first order. Having moved the adjournment of the debate on Friday, the floor was Sir Richard's. He began his address at 3:45 o'clock and had still much to say when the house rose at fifteen minutes to six. There was a large attendance of members, and the attention given to Sir Richard was all a speaker could desire. Hon. Mr. Foster followed him closely, as a number of interruptions and explanations clearly showed. Sir Charles H. Tupper was at his desk and made copious notes, thereby giving notice to the house that the criticism of Sir Richard would in turn be criticized by the ex-minister of justice, the Prince Rupert of the commons.

At the outset Sir Richard indulged in a little humor, at the expense of the Hansard reporters. As a rule, the work of the staff was excellent, for which they deserved the highest praise. But mistakes would be made even by the best of men, and in the past there had occurred several ludicrous ones, which he quoted in the report of his speech of Friday.

I recollect, no very long time ago, I had occasion to refer to the political Styx, and I found, to my horror, that the reporter had made it "political stinks." (Laughter.) On another occasion, when I had quoted, in the same connection, the words "Strike, but hear me, as Themistocles said," I found, to my amazement, that I was reported as having said: "Strike, but hear me, as Peter Mitchell said." (Renewed laughter.) These things I have borne like a man, but I am obliged to say once more draw the line somewhere, and when I took up Friday's Hansard I found that I was represented as having supplicated the elder Sir Charles Tupper for a subscription for myself and the Liberal party. (Laughter.) I felt I could not stand that. (More laughter.) Why, Mr. Speaker, it would not require my parliamentary experience to know that no human being could well go in a more hopeless quest than to ask Sir Charles Tupper the elder to give a portion of his hard-earned—or perhaps I should say, fairly won—gains for the benefit of the Liberal party. (Laughter.)

And then, too, I felt that there was imminent peril if this thing went uncontradicted, that we should have cablegrams speeding across the Atlantic, and sapient English journals reporting that the reason our party attacked Sir Charles Tupper was that he refused to make a fair division of the spoils. Sir, this is a grave and serious matter. (Laughter.) Here I am reported, on behalf of myself and the Liberal party, addressing Sir Charles Tupper and saying: "Give us gold." I need not say that no such thought ever crossed my mind and no such words ever crossed my lips. What I did say was, "Give us good old Sir Charles" (laughter), and that I said without disparagement of my hon. friend from Pictou (Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper) for whom I have always had a very strong sneaking liking—more particularly since he began to devote his talents to antiquarian research. (Renewed laughter.) Now I am bound to say for myself that I never entertained the smallest or faintest idea that Sir Charles Tupper, who is now restored to us, thanks to my prayers and those of the Bishop of Antigonish (laughter)—I never entertained the slightest idea that he would celebrate his return in knightly fashion, by distributing largesse on this side. (Great laughter.) I desire to be corrected in this matter, and I hope that the misrepresentation will disappear very shortly from the Hansard.

Preliminaries being disposed of, Sir Richard took up the battle axe of his figures and eloquence, and proceeded to assault the financial diadems of the government in true parliamentary style. Hon. Mr. Foster's speech certainly possessed one merit, if merit it be, and that was a remarkable disregard of facts. The minister of finance had a large deficit, the largest of any except that of the year of the North-West rebellion, and none knew better than the minister how grim and ugly a thing a deficit was. He had also to face the cheapness of the articles Canadians had to sell, and the futile attempts to obtain new and adequate markets. The British market was practically closed to their cattle, and was likely to be closed to another of their exports; their population was about at a standstill; their public debt increasing, and notwithstanding these facts the minister had

standing these facts the minister had presumed to assume that the people were prosperous. Mr. Foster's policy seemed to be to shut his eyes to the debt side of the account, and to twist those on the credit side so they would do better service than the truth justified. In the teeth of increased taxation, a growing debt, and a grim deficit, the minister was ready to plunge the country into far reaching engagements and add more to our debt and expenditure. The budget speech was then taken up and analyzed, as Sir Richard called the process. Mr. Foster had claimed that our exports having exceeded our imports, the balance of trade was now in our favor. This doctrine, Sir Richard did not think important, but if it were, the trade returns did not bear it out.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Now, I want to call the attention of the house to our trade and navigation returns. I find in them that our total importations for the year 1895 is \$108,252,000 of goods entered for consumption. I find that our total exports of Canadian goods, including coin and bullion, amounted to \$103,085,000; whereas it would appear that so far from having an excess of exports over imports, if that be a benefit, there was really an excess of imports over exports of \$2,200,000, contrary to the hon. gentleman's statement.

Mr. Foster—I think my hon. friend will allow me to draw his attention to this one fact. As he puts it he leaves the impression that I have made a mistake.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Not a mistake, but a mistake. Mr. Foster—I think my hon. friend will look on page 7 of the trade and navigation returns he will see that since confederation our balance of trade was equal. The balance as regards imports and exports has been calculated all through upon the total exports and the total imports, not taking into account what is simply the produce of Canada or what is not, not taking into account either the bullion or coin on either side, and the figures that I have stated are perfectly correct.

Sir Richard Cartwright—I thought the hon. gentleman would take refuge in that statement.

Mr. Foster—I beg my hon. friend's pardon. He has no right to imply that I am seeking refuge.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Well, I think I am.

Mr. Foster—I think not. Sir Richard Cartwright—I do not think that is parliamentary, but if Mr. Speaker rules that it is so I will make use of another phrase.

Mr. Foster—I do not object to his being unparliamentary, but I say that the idea implied in this assertion is an idea that ought not to be implied.

Sir Richard Cartwright—That is a little too fine. I think the hon. gentleman will have to sit under the implication.

Mr. Foster—I will not sit still when you misrepresent me.

Sir Richard Cartwright—You will have plenty of opportunities to correct me. Now this is rather an interesting point. The hon. gentleman referred to 1880, when our imports entered for consumption were \$71,782,000. Canadian exports in that year of our own produce were \$74,471,000. It was therefore perfectly correct to say that in 1880 our exports exceeded our imports and so far as there is anything in the balance of trade to which I myself, I may remark, attach no importance whatever—the balance of trade in 1880 was in our favor. Now, I would like to ask, when the hon. gentleman talks of the balance of trade, will he assert that if we had imported of foreign produce instead of ten millions say thirty millions, as we would have done if our Yankee friends had used the St. Lawrence to its full advantage, would he rise in his place here and tell the house that that was a balance of trade in favor of Canada of \$22,000,000.

Mr. Foster—I have simply this to say to my hon. friend, I have followed out the calculations since confederation from statistics which the trade and navigation compilers, the controller of customs and ministers of finance, have supplied, and upon which alone you can should say fairly won—gains for the benefit of the Liberal party. (Laughter.)

And then, too, I felt that there was imminent peril if this thing went uncontradicted, that we should have cablegrams speeding across the Atlantic, and sapient English journals reporting that the reason our party attacked Sir Charles Tupper was that he refused to make a fair division of the spoils. Sir, this is a grave and serious matter. (Laughter.) Here I am reported, on behalf of myself and the Liberal party, addressing Sir Charles Tupper and saying: "Give us gold." I need not say that no such thought ever crossed my mind and no such words ever crossed my lips. What I did say was, "Give us good old Sir Charles" (laughter), and that I said without disparagement of my hon. friend from Pictou (Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper) for whom I have always had a very strong sneaking liking—more particularly since he began to devote his talents to antiquarian research. (Renewed laughter.) Now I am bound to say for myself that I never entertained the smallest or faintest idea that Sir Charles Tupper, who is now restored to us, thanks to my prayers and those of the Bishop of Antigonish (laughter)—I never entertained the slightest idea that he would celebrate his return in knightly fashion, by distributing largesse on this side. (Great laughter.) I desire to be corrected in this matter, and I hope that the misrepresentation will disappear very shortly from the Hansard.

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(Mr. Patterson, who will no doubt endeavor to indoctrinate him as to the true balance of trade.

Mr. Foster—I am quite willing to discuss the question with my hon. friends at any time.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Very well; does the hon. gentleman maintain that if we send a quantity of foreign goods via the St. Lawrence they represent a part of our imports entered for consumption?

Mr. Foster—Not necessarily.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Not at all. And if they do not it does not affect the balance of trade. It may be a very good proof and a very good evidence that we are benefitting by use of our water ways, and had the hon. gentleman congratulated us on that I would have agreed with him. But when he talks of the balance of trade I must put in a caveat. The balance of trade is against us to the extent of \$2,200,000 and not in our favor as he mistakenly supposes. Now I would say this is very like a mistake which the hon. gentleman made some years ago with respect to the quantity of agricultural products that had been gained for the farmers of Canada by the operation of the National Policy, and I think he had better in the future consult with my hon. friend the Premier, who will put him right on these interesting questions.

Sir Richard then dealt with the statement of Mr. Foster as to the per capita taxation of 1874-5, as compared with 1894-5, showing that it was only 8 cents greater than the average of the period from 1874 to 1878. All comparisons, said Sir Richard, between a protective and a revenue tariff were fallacious and misleading. Over and above the revenue of \$30,000,000 that goes into the treasury, about \$30,000,000 more finds its way to the classes under a protective system. That was not the way with a revenue tariff. For every dollar of taxation that goes into the treasury under protection three or four or five go to certain manufacturers. There were numerous cases where for every dollar that goes into the treasury, four, five and sometimes ten dollars are taken out of the people's pockets and do not go into the treasury, but go to benefit this or that particular manufacturer. There have been cases well known where millions have been taken out of the pockets of the people and not a cent has gone into the public treasury.

Mr. Speaker—Millions?

Sir Richard Cartwright—Millions; do you want the proof?

Mr. Foster—In Canada?

Sir Richard—Yes; if the hon. gentleman will look at the duties on sugar preceding the recent addition, it will be seen that millions were taken out of the pockets of the people, and only the most insignificant possible fraction of it found its way into the treasury. Let me observe here, in passing this fact, which I allude to as a very strong argument against the protective tariff, that although it applies to such a tariff with tenfold force it applies also against any tariff, any attempt to levy the bulk or greater part of our revenue by a high customs tariff. You cannot impose a duty on any article which partakes of the character of raw material, without enormously increasing the cost to the consumer in the end. This is a simple fact which the hon. gentleman (Mr. Foster) or any other hon. gentleman can work out for himself. What is the hon. gentleman's declaration? It was that in 1895, under his tariff, the people of Canada were paying 39 cents less than they were in the period of 1874-5. What are the facts? The facts are these:—Today the people on an average are paying per family \$60, taking five individuals to a family, as against \$25, under the administration of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. The present government have not saved 39 cents per head, but they have lost \$7 per head if a fair account were taken.

Sir, the hon. gentleman proceeding a little further, attempted to lessen the weight of his deficit of \$4,153,000 by observing that an amount of \$2,000,000 went into the sinking fund, which, as he truly said, reduced the debt, and he claimed credit for that. I do not object to give the hon. gentleman credit for it. But as we are raising up old history I may remind the hon. gentleman of the fact that some of his predecessors had not given such credit to Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, when they were howling about the deficit of 1870-78. Then the hon. gentleman proceeded to make comments which I shall not call false, but very incorrect and unfair comparisons between the deficit of the Mackenzie government and his own. And here again I apologize to hon. friends and to the house for going into this, which I think might well have been omitted. Sir Richard then went into a calculation which showed that the total Liberal deficits during the Mackenzie regime was \$2,564,000. If credit were given for sinking fund the Mackenzie government came out \$7,000,000 to the good. As for the remains of the present year we could not get more than \$36,000,000, so that the finance minister ought to have some doubts as to whether he would escape a deficit. For the year 1890-97 the expenditure was likely to reach about \$40,000,000, an estimate already being made of \$38,000,000. He objected to hiding away in obscure pages of the public accounts such items as home on pig iron \$20,000 and on bar iron \$63,000.

And now, said Sir Richard, I come to a matter which was alluded to be my hon. friend (Mr. Mulock), and that is the house for going into this, which I think might well have been omitted. Sir Richard then went into a calculation which showed that the total Liberal deficits during the Mackenzie regime was \$2,564,000. If credit were given for sinking fund the Mackenzie government came out \$7,000,000 to the good. As for the remains of the present year we could not get more than \$36,000,000, so that the finance minister ought to have some doubts as to whether he would escape a deficit. For the year 1890-97 the expenditure was likely to reach about \$40,000,000, an estimate already being made of \$38,000,000. He objected to hiding away in obscure pages of the public accounts such items as home on pig iron \$20,000 and on bar iron \$63,000.

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Mr. Foster—No, I would not. Sir Richard Cartwright—Well, then, how would it help our balance of trade now? Why could he not consult the Premier, who is an ex-minister of customs of long experience, and who would have put him right on that question and prevented him from—I do not say deluding—but undoubtedly misleading the house by talking of having a balance of trade in our favor when in point of fact the balance—so far as there is anything in it—the balance of trade is \$2,257,000 in our favor. Sir, if the hon. gentleman is not satisfied all I can say is that I am afraid I shall have to refer him to my hon. friend from Kings (Mr. Borden) and my hon. friend from Brant

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Mr. Foster—I am sorry to say that I am not able to tell the hon. gentleman. Sir Richard—I am afraid that the impression we made on the hon. gentleman is going to be evanescent. If we will look at what is done usually in a similar case in England or elsewhere we will see that the request is very usual and fair, and that there is no ground whatever for refusing to tell the house that he undertakes to add to the public debt on that score. I think I may as speak for my friends behind me as well as for myself when I tell the hon. gentleman that no reasonable, no rational proposition will be harshly criticized from this side. Still, as our duty requires that we should discuss and debate any proposition the hon. gentleman has to make looking to the better armament of our militia, or the better defence of Canada, it will be done in no carping, ungenerous, censorious spirit. We will be willing to aid him to the utmost of our power in making proper provision in this regard.

The finance minister, Sir Richard said, took credit for the hon. market. If he was to be credited with the hon. market, he would also have to be debited with the 2,000,000 people who had left Canada for the United States. As to the increase of the urban population, it would have been far better for Canada that it was the rural population and not the urban population that increased. One of the gravest faults in the protective system was the locking of the people to the cities from the country districts. As to the question of remission of taxation, the hon. gentleman claims that in his 17 years he remitted \$45,000,000 in taxes. Possibly he did, but he forgot to say that in those 17 years he had added \$500,000,000. That was the identical effect of the introduction of a protective system. The protective system from 1870 to the present time added at the very least \$30,000,000 a year to the tax revenue over and above the sum paid into the treasury. Multiply seventeen years by \$30,000,000 and you get \$510,000,000.

"Did the hon. minister," asked Sir Richard, "ever hear of the saint of old who stole a goose and gave the giblets to charity?"

Sir Richard said that Mr. Foster had claimed that the National Policy had increased our farm products. There was the cheese trade. In the name of goodness what had the tariff done for that? It was in existence before the birth of the National Policy and it has grown in spite of the National Policy. There was also a claim that business failures had decreased. What were the facts? From 1874 to 1878 the Insolvency Act was in force, and a record kept of all bankruptcies. Since then there has been no general law and no accurate record kept. The amount of failures to-day was largely a matter of conjecture. The minister had dwelt with evident satisfaction upon the free tariff list. Well, out of its 378 articles not more than four or five, like anthracite coal and wool were of general use or a benefit to the people.

For instance, on the list were undressed bar stones, pipeclay, diamonds and many precious stones. "Brimstone," added Dr. Landerkin. Sir Richard—My friend says brimstone; also ice granite and curling stones." Dr. Landerkin—"Skeletons."

Sir Richard—"Yes, skeletons and fossils."

Continued on page 3.

Weak and Nervous
Whenever the body has been weakened by disease, it should be built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this: "About two years ago I suffered with a very severe attack of inflammation of the bowels. When I began to recover I was in a weak and nervous condition, and suffered intensely with neuralgia pains in my head, which caused loss of sleep, and having no appetite, I became Very Thin and weak. Fortunately a friend who had used Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit, kindly recommended me to try it. I did so and a perfect cure has been effected. I am now as well as I ever was, and I would not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house for anything." Mrs. G. Knezy, 345 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Licensing Court at its next sitting for a transfer to James Williams, of Victoria, of my license to sell wines and liquors upon the premises known as the Mirror Saloon, and situate on the corner of Broad and Yates streets, Victoria City.

W. C. BURNS.
Dated this 11th day of February, 1896.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Licensing Court at its next sitting for a transfer to George Tribe and Henry J. O'Leary, of Victoria, of my license to sell wines and liquors upon the premises known as the New York Hotel Bar, situate on Lot 428 on the south side of Yates street, Victoria City.

E. A. JOHNSON.
Dated this 27th day of January, 1896.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license held by us to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as the "Regent Saloon," situate on the south-west corner of Johnson and Douglas streets, Victoria, to Frederick M. Artier, of the City of Victoria.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 14th, 1896.
SWITZER & MCCLUSKEY.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at The Hall, situate at No. 129 Port Street, to Joseph McANDLISH.

JAMES MCANDLISH.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 6, 1896.

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LOST OR FOUND.

SIR RICHARD'S DAY.

Continued from page 2.

Sir Richard looked smilingly across at the minister and the house burst into laughter. No wonder, continued Sir Richard, that with such a policy and such a record the government had never dared to meet their opponents in a fair fight. They had taken refuge in a gerrymander, and in all the bribes they could scrape together.

Hon. Mr. Foster—We have been meeting you during the past 25 years. There was no gerrymander in the Maritime Provinces.

Sir Richard—I am speaking of the country as a whole. In my own province they had gerrymandered some forty constituencies out of all shape and knowledge. If the government is burning to meet the people why do they not dissolve parliament?

Hon. Mr. Foster—We are meeting the people to-day in Northumberland.

Sir Richard—Very well, but why do they not meet them in the other vacant constituencies?

Hon. Mr. Foster—Ask your leader.

Sir Richard—I was not aware that the leader of the opposition was responsible for the policy of the government.

Hon. Mr. Foster—You should be more united over there, and consult one another.

Sir Richard then turned to that inexhaustible fountain of humor, the return of our industrial establishments as set forth in the census. The point arrived at was, that in order to show in industrial growth under the National Policy the government had been driven to make false and most ridiculous claims. Sir Richard gave several instances taken here and there from the census returns.

There was the flourishing town of Canhamawaga, where 51 establishments employing 54 Indians of the male and female persuasion, engaged in the manufacture of ornamented snow shoes. In the county of Shelburne, N. S., the clever and industrious enumerator had discovered 93 knitting factories engineered and captained by 93 old women.

But, take carpets; here was the pride and glory of the government. There were 307 new carpet manufacturing establishments of these 51 existed in New Brunswick, employing just 51 persons, with an average capital of \$18 each.

"Rag carpets," suggested a member; but Sir Richard would not commit himself to rag carpets. The census report said carpets.

He took a village in Montmagny county. Here was a blacksmith shop employing three hands, one boot factory with one hand, a cabinet factory with one hand, and so on through a long list that proved the claim of this village to rank as a great manufacturing centre on paper at least.

Arthabaska had a remarkable case. One old woman was set down as conducting two manufacturing establishments. In one she sold lollipops, and in the other she knitted footwear for her worthy grandchildren, all of which appears in the record and goes to swell the total of new industries developed in this country.

Sir Richard made several quotations, and wound up with the speech of Sir Charles Tupper, setting forth those gigantic prophecies of 640,000,000 bushels of wheat to be grown in Manitoba in 1890. "He noticed that the master mind of the government had been exercising itself in Montreal at the board of trade. He hoped to hear him again with attendant flourishes in a few days, and had only read one page of his speech. In that page he noticed 27 great things, 10 vast things, and the capital 'I' mentioned 51 times. The government said Canada had been reduced to the deepest poverty in 1878 but he fancied the people of Canada, especially agriculturists, would be glad to see the status of 1878 restored. In 1878 Canada, in all the essentials of wealth and the distribution of wealth, was better off than now. Out of their deepest poverty \$50,000,000 had been invested in factories and led through the policy followed by the Conservative party. Out of that deepest poverty another fifty millions or more had been invested in speculations in the Northwest, owing to the government having frittered away the resources. It was not the fault of the country, but of the foolish administration. If the Mackenzie policy had been carried out there would have been better results.

As to his letter in the London Economist, the statement made by Mr. Bayard, the American ambassador at St. James, was equally as strong against protection as anything he said in that letter. Canadian public life had been debased and demoralized by the results of the protectionist party which the hon. gentleman and his friends had inaugurated.

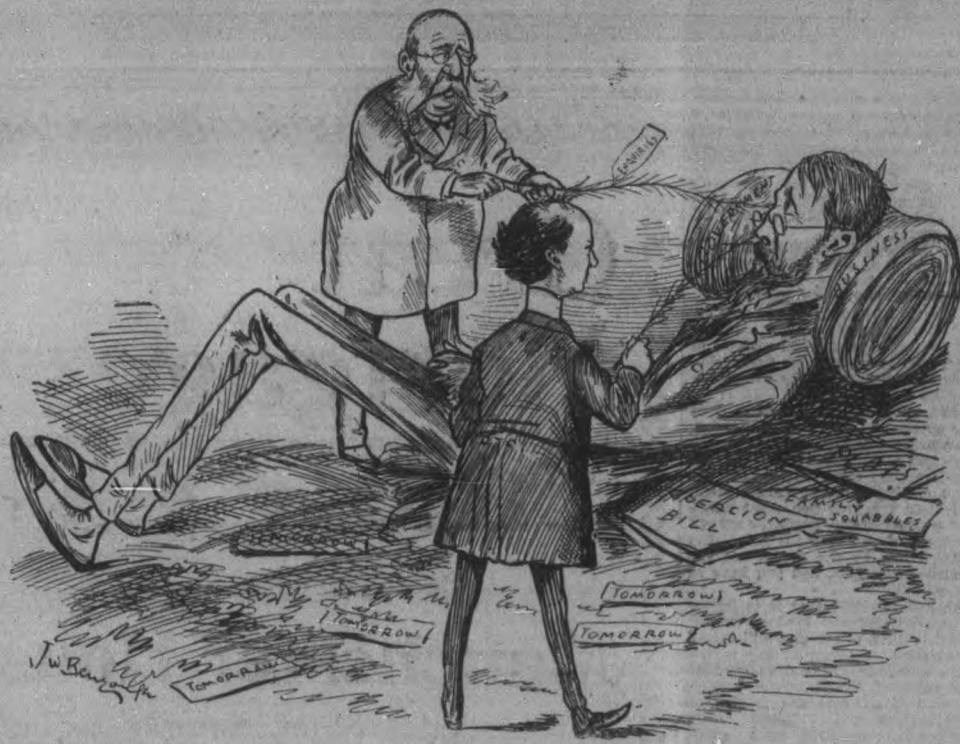
Sir C. H. Tupper—Will the hon. gentleman say what his object was in writing that letter?

Sir Richard—I have not the slightest objection. I have stated it before. I have found that certain persons on the other side and certain persons here—among them men who hold positions in our civil service—had been for a very considerable time systematically maligning the Liberal party and leaders, and I was determined that that should not go on longer without intelligent and thoughtful Englishmen knowing that there was two sides to the question without knowing what the Liberal party was, what it amounted to, and why the Liberal party had advocated the policy it did, and therefore I addressed the letter to the London Economist.

Richard said: The hon. gentlemen in their time have sent the people of Canada on many a wild goose chase; they have sent them after many will-o'-wispes. The hon. gentlemen sometimes, however, get hold of an idea which has something to recommend it, and with respect to the question of possible preferential trade between Great Britain and her colonies not in political and economic grounds—there is, or there might be, something to be said. But have these hon. gentlemen thought out, have they considered, have they reflected for one moment what preferential trade between Great Britain and her colonies meant, and are they prepared to pay the price? Suppose the government of Great Britain were to come down to us and say: "Admit British manufactured goods free into Canada and we will give you a substantial preference in our markets for your produce—your grain, your cattle—over other countries, are the hon. gentlemen prepared to pay

the price? Or rather their supporters, the manufacturers of Canada, prepared to pay the price? Sir, I greatly doubt it, and unless that is done, or unless something closely analogous to that is done, it is the idlest nonsense to talk about the possibility of preferential trade. John Bull is not quite a fool, and he is not going to give preferential advantages to his colonies or anybody else unless his colonies are prepared to admit his goods, his manufactured products, free of charge into their market, or at any rate on vastly reduced terms, which I take it the hon. gentlemen have not the slightest intention of doing. Now on this matter, as much has been said about the intention and desire of the British government and a good deal has been made of a supposed fair trade movement or a movement in the direction of preferential trade, which is alleged to have found certain champions among certain British statesmen or British politicians—for I cannot imagine any British statesman properly so called, who has placed himself to any such doctrine—I want to call the attention of the house and of the government to certain utterances made on that subject by men who are responsible statesmen, in whose hands the destinies of the conduct of Great Britain are largely held just now. He read the adverse opinion of Lord Salisbury in regard to preferential trade. The premier of England held that there was no chance of England adopting a retaliatory

policy and misfortune in 1878. I desire to call attention to one charge which these gentlemen are very fond of making against the Liberal party. And of all the members of the Liberal party I think that perhaps I have been the one upon whom they have most earnestly tried to fasten their accusation. On all occasions when these gentlemen are confronted with facts, such as I have given to-night, they take refuge in this accusation; they wish to injure the reputation of their country. Do not trust these pessimists. What is the creed of the Liberal party? It is of all other creeds the one most opposed to pessimism. The creed of the Liberal party is this: That Canada is so great in her natural advantages, her people are so intelligent and self-reliant that, given a fair field and fair market, they can hold their own against any country, the United States, England or any other. The creed of the Liberal party is that Canada and the Canadians are able to stand alone and need no coddling; that all the manufacturers in Canada that are worth their salt; if allowed to compete in a fair market with the United States are able to hold their own against the people there. One of the redeeming points of the situation is that our Canadian friends and relatives, when they go to the United States almost invariably do well, and a large proportion of them attain positions of eminence and high emolument in the United States. We are pessimists, are we?



IT IS SIMPLY INTOLERABLE THAT THE MISERABLE LIBERALS SHOULD THUS OBSTRUCT THE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

tariff. Such a thing as preferential trade was impossible. Sir Richard also read the opinion of Lord Farrar, who was also opposed to it. Not merely the elder statesmen of England, but the younger, such as Joseph Chamberlain, were against preferential trade. A tax on food says Mr. Chamberlain would be attended with such consequences that he dare not contemplate the same. Gladstone too, had spoken out in this matter. The statements of these gentlemen were of more importance than the vagaries of James Lowther and Sir Charles Tupper. As regards reciprocity, we believe that a fair proposal would have been favorably met with by the United States. He touched on the conduct of the government in its dealings with the United States in regard to this matter, showing that while for years they opposed it, they threw their resolutions overboard and appealed to the country in 1891 on the question of reciprocity. Once they got elected, they again threw it overboard. As to the collective indebtedness of Canada it was between \$800,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000; and upon this we had to pay an annual tribute of from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Besides this we were also subject to a large local taxation. In this connection, he read from a Montreal newspaper how the people were suffering from lack of work, high taxation and hard times. If this was the case in Montreal, which was benefited more by the National Policy than any other city, what was the result in other cities not so favored? He then proceeded to review the boasts of the finance minister. One was a deficit of nearly \$5,000,000, a debt of \$25,000,000 and an expenditure, if everything was provided for, of \$40,000,000. He did not envy them such boasts. They boasted that there were only 1,000,000 of Canadians in exile. It was their boast that of 800,000 emigrants we only lost 700,000. It was also their glorification that the income of the producer was reduced by one-half. It was their boast that Canada had only decreased its rate of growth by one half, as compared with the time the Liberals were in power. In some of the provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the growth had entirely ceased. Canada had paid dearly for its folly in 1878, when they let ticket-of-leave men dupe them. The only thing that the government was capable of was breeding scandals and plotting against each other. What Canada wanted was larger markets, free land for the settlers and freedom from government interference. After referring to the Curran bridge scandal, the McGroarty and other scandals, he said that while the Canadian government could not be trusted, the United States all that which was mischievous in their policy, refused to accept that which was good. And now, sir, said Sir Richard, these incapable to whom we pay one hundred thousand dollars a year to govern the country—and never a penny more spent—these men who cannot meet in their council chambers without coming to blows, this combination who are worse than Tammany Hall—for the schemers there are at least true to each other—take us to task and talk of our having reduced Canada to pov-

erty and misfortune in 1878. I desire to call attention to one charge which these gentlemen are very fond of making against the Liberal party. And of all the members of the Liberal party I think that perhaps I have been the one upon whom they have most earnestly tried to fasten their accusation. On all occasions when these gentlemen are confronted with facts, such as I have given to-night, they take refuge in this accusation; they wish to injure the reputation of their country. Do not trust these pessimists. What is the creed of the Liberal party? It is of all other creeds the one most opposed to pessimism. The creed of the Liberal party is this: That Canada is so great in her natural advantages, her people are so intelligent and self-reliant that, given a fair field and fair market, they can hold their own against any country, the United States, England or any other. The creed of the Liberal party is that Canada and the Canadians are able to stand alone and need no coddling; that all the manufacturers in Canada that are worth their salt; if allowed to compete in a fair market with the United States are able to hold their own against the people there. One of the redeeming points of the situation is that our Canadian friends and relatives, when they go to the United States almost invariably do well, and a large proportion of them attain positions of eminence and high emolument in the United States. We are pessimists, are we?

Well, sir, I am going to give the hon. gentlemen an illustration of the kind of pessimists we are. Sir, it is pessimism on my part or the part of my friends here to say that men who hold a country like Canada, ought to be able in all conscience and in all honor, to hold their own in competition with any nation on earth? Strike the shackles from the limbs of the people. They need no protective coddling; they can hold their own against the world. I oppose protection as Mr. Bayard opposes it, in all its aspects, because protection means slavery; protection means corruption, because protection is arrant folly, and I am bound to oppose such an unholy trinity until I die.

And now, sir, what can the Liberal party offer to Canada? Gentlemen opposite ask what we can do and what we cannot do. I will endeavor to state to the house and to the country what, in my poor opinion, the Liberal party can offer to Canada.

First of all, the Liberal party can offer to Canada lower taxes, and taxes honestly imposed, honestly distributed, and far more honestly distributed than at present, so adjusted and distributed that every farthing of taxation imposed upon the people shall go into the coffers of the nation and not into the coffers of a few private individuals as at present. What can we do more? We can offer a fair and reasonable hope of obtaining a vastly larger and more valuable market than we at present possess, and that, too, at our doors, without ransacking the Antipodes in the vain hope of finding it. We can offer that fair prospect of the settlements of domestic disputes, a fair prospect of obtaining a solution of complicated and difficult questions which, if handled as they have been in the past by bunglers, are capable of rendering our young Dominion in pieces. The Liberal party can offer the people of Canada a clean, honest, economical administration, carried on with a single eye to the public good and free from those shameful scandals which have brought discredit upon this country, and have brought the blush of shame to the cheek of every honest man in Canada, whatever political party he belongs to. These are the things that the Liberal party can offer. These are the things the Liberal party can do and they offer a reasonable prospect of keeping Canadians in Canada, and elevating Canada to what it ought to be rather than leaving it the breeding ground of citizens to swell the ranks and add to the dignity of another state. Sir, all these things the Liberal party can offer. All these things I believe with God's help, we will shortly be able to do, and in that faith I again repeat that at any rate the Liberal party have nothing to fear from a comparison of the hon. gentlemen on the opposite side of the house. (Great Liberal cheering.)

Sir Hibbert Tupper followed, the greater part of his speech being quotations and cuttings from newspapers.

The use of Hall's Hair Renewer promotes the growth of the hair, restores its natural color and beauty, cures the scalp of dandruff, tetter, and all impurities.

EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE.

ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS AND DEATH THE RESULT.

Official Statistics Show That in Ontario Alone 2,023 Deaths Resulted From This Cause in 1892-93-94—How to Avoid the Baneful After Effects of This Scourge.

Very few people have any conception of the deadly effects of la grippe or influenza, which with each recurring winter sweeps over Canada, leaving in its trail death and broken constitutions. If an equal number of deaths were caused by say cholera, the whole continent would be in a panic, and it is only because the deadly effects of la grippe are not understood that its approach is viewed with less apprehension.

Dr. Bryce, the very efficient health officer for Ontario, in his annual report to the provincial government, shows that the deaths in Ontario alone from the effects of la grippe for the years 1892-93-94 reached the aggregate of 2,023, a number sufficiently large to make us view the scourge with positive

THE ALBERT TAYLOR SOAP
IS THE BEST
But it is a Strong Detergent, Soft & Pliable.

THE MASTER MECHANICS EXTRAORDINARY SOAP
But it is a Strong Detergent, Soft & Pliable.

Burtons all Healing for the Scalp and Maternity Cases

TAMILKANDE TEA

Selected from the crack gardens of Ceylon, Darjeeling and China. Blended by machinery.

In Lead Packages and 5lb. Cake Boxes. Tamilkande Tea Co., 18 St. Maurice Street, Montreal. SIMON LEISER & CO., Agents.

FOR SALE BY GOOD GROCERS.

\$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing, injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order, WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.O.

\$25.00 REWARD.

The above reward is hereby offered for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons tampering or interfering in any way with any manhole, ventilator, flush tank, or other part of the sewerage system of the City of Victoria, or causing any impediment or obstruction to the proper and effective operation of any portion of the said system, except when acting under instructions from the City Engineer or Sanitary Officer.

By order, WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.O. Victoria, B.C., August 1st, 1895.

Notice of Assignment.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Haughton, of the city of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, Merchant, and Alfred E. Wescott, of Victoria, aforesaid, Merchant, carrying on business in partnership under the firm name of Thomas Haughton and Company, have by deed dated the 14th day of February, 1896, assigned all their personal estate, credits and effects which may be seized or sold under execution, and all the real estate of them and either of them, to John Leander Beckwith, of the city of Victoria aforesaid, Commissioner Merchant, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Thomas Haughton and Alfred E. Wescott.

The said deed was executed by the said Thomas Haughton and Alfred E. Wescott and John Leander Beckwith on the 14th day of February, 1896. All creditors are requested to send full particulars of their claims to the trustee on or before the 31st day of March, 1896. Dated the 14th day of February, 1896. H. G. HALL, Solicitor for the Trustee.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Creditors of the said Thomas Haughton and Alfred E. Wescott, will be held at my office, No. 40 Johnson street, Victoria, on Saturday, the 22nd day of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

J. L. BECKWITH, Trustee.

Frequent Clearing Out Sales among Dry Goods Merchants have not yet resulted in Free Dry Goods; but it has placed first-class materials within the reach of all. So with

Book Binding.

You can now obtain first-class Bindings at less than half the former prices. No necessity to let your Magazines or Music become "destroyed" for want of a cover when a few cents will give a cheap and serviceable binding. Now is the time and 32 Langley St. the place.

Phil R. Smith,

PRINTER, BOOK BINDER and MANUFACTURING STATIONER.

—Men's Mackintosh coats \$12. GB more & McCandless.

BY-LAW

Respecting the Assessment Roll.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:— 1. It is hereby declared that a distinction for the purpose of assessment shall be made between land and improvements situate within the municipal limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

2. Land situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at its actual cash value, as it would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

3. Improvements situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at fifty per cent. of their actual cash value, as they would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

4. The Assessor shall begin to make the assessment on or before the fifth Friday in January, and complete the same on or before the third Tuesday in April, and the assessment shall be made on the said third Tuesday in April in each year.

5. The Assessment Roll shall be returned by the Assessor to the Clerk of the Municipality on or before the fourth Saturday in April in each year.

6. In the construction of this by-law the expression "land" and "improvements" shall have respectively the meanings given to them in Sec. 2 of the "Municipal Act, 1892."

7. The "Assessment By-Law, 1894," and any by-law or by-laws containing any provision or provisions which may be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this by-law, is and are hereby repealed in so far only as the same are so inconsistent or repugnant, so that full force and effect shall be given to the provisions of this by-law, but not otherwise.

8. This by-law may be cited as "The Assessment By-Law, 1896."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 27th day of January, 1896.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council this 28th day of January, 1896. (L.S.) ROBERT BRAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.O.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1896, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.O.

Dominion Election.

OPPOSITION CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 22 BROAD ST.

All persons opposed to the present Dominion Government, and who are willing to assist by their votes and influence in effecting a change of administration, are invited to call at the above address and leave their names with the secretary. Open day and evening.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware.

Walk Right In

Our floor is never locked. A licensed pharmacist always on hand to attend to your wants.

BOWEN'S, 4c Dispenses Prescriptions.

Beside the Postoffice, 100 Govt St. Telephone 425.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Prov. News in a Condensed Form.

—Twenty meals for \$4 at The Wilson.

—We supply shaving outfits that we guarantee. Get one, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—At the regular meeting of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. last night fifteen new members were voted into the association.

—Sergeant Langley left this morning for Kamloops with John Lewis, the old man who is to be placed in the provincial home.

—The public meeting to discuss the action of the school board in reducing the salaries of the teachers is to be held at the City Hall on Tuesday evening.

—The Y. P. S. C. E. of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church will give a reception to the members of the Y. M. C. A. at the association rooms next Wednesday evening.

—The steamer Rosalie waited until after Sousa's band concert last evening to take the members to Seattle. Victoria was the only city in the province where the band appeared.

—A handsome residence on Michigan street, built by J. L. Stamford and afterwards purchased by Alderman Tiaris, was yesterday sold to Mrs. S. Sutton. It is understood the consideration was between \$4000 and \$5000.

—The city council met last evening behind closed doors to discuss the estimates for the current year. Nothing definite was decided upon, but considerable time was spent in a discussion of a proposal to cut down the salaries of the civic officials, and also to do away with the salary of \$400 a year for aldermen.

—A petition will be presented to the legislature next week for a private bill for the incorporation of a company to provide the town of Alberni with water and the mines in the vicinity of that town, with electricity to run their machinery. The company intend to obtain their power from water from the falls on Somass River.

—A Leap Year social was given on St. Valentine's eve by Mrs. W. E. Harrison and Mrs. W. S. Estes at the residence of the latter, 68 Herald street. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music and games of amusement. The guests numbered to about thirty. A most enjoyable and pleasant evening was spent.

—The following is the programme for this evening's Y. M. C. A. popular concert: Vocal solo, Miss Wolfe; piano duet, Misses Wriglesworth and Russell; violin solo, Mr. C. L. Lombard; reading, H. Siddall; vocal solo, Mr. Watson; violin solo, Miss Wolfe; vocal solo, Mrs. Metcalf (winner of the gold medal); club singing, Messrs. Wriglesworth, Mellich and Hill; piano solo, Mr. Burnett.

—The banners won by the J. B. A. A. senior fours and the Vancouver club junior fours at the Northwest Rowing Association's regatta last fall, are on view in Morris' window. They were made in Japan, after a design by Mr. Thomas, of this city, and arrived on the last Empress. The banners are very handsome ones, being made of heavy blue silk, the lettering being in gold and red.

—Last night's entertainment at the Methodist Chinese mission on Flagg street attracted a large number of white people, who were delighted with hearing the Chinese sing in English. Many of the familiar hymns were sung by Chinamen dressed in their bright robes, and besides there was real Chinese music from the harp, the banjo and the violin. The visitors were hospitably entertained by the officers and members of the mission.

—Last evening the Daughters and Sons of St. George celebrated Valentine's day by a fancy dress ball at the A. O. U. W. hall. Some of the costumes were very pretty and the comic element was not neglected. The following were the winners of the prizes for the best sustained characters: Best dressed lady, Miss Druant, a "Butterfly"; best dressed gentleman, Mr. W. Craigie, "Robin Hood"; best sustained character, gentleman, Mr. R. Livingstone, "hod-carrier"; best representative of the new woman, Miss S. Smith. Besides the above decided by popular vote, the following prizes were awarded by a committee of five chosen for the purpose: Historical character, Mr. H. Kemp, "Japanese Warrior"; best sustained character, lady, Miss Myrnatto, "Topsy"; best costumed lady, Mrs. Attwood, "Spanish Girl"; best sustained character, gentleman, Mr. E. George, "Colored Dude"; national costume, lady, Mrs. J. Renouf, "Stars and Stripes." Prizes were given by Messrs. Walle.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Most Perfect Made.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Bros., Davidson Bros., Gilmore & McCauldless and A. B. Erdine.

—Every grocer in Victoria sells Okell & Morris' pure preserves.

—A great bona fide clearance sale of dry goods commences to-morrow at the Manchester House.

—Mrs. Laurie has offered a reward of \$100 for information that will lead to the recovery of her son Walter, who has been missing since Saturday last.

—The concert to be given in Temperance Hall this evening will be under the auspices of the Ridge I. O. G. T. A good programme of songs, readings, instrumental music, etc., has been prepared. Among those who have kindly consented to take part are Messrs. Collins, Bell, Ingram, Heloran, Watkins, Keil, Salter and the Hall Bros. An address will be given by Captain Andrew Hamilton. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock by Mr. Kennedy, M.P.P.

—Mayor Beaven has received letters from Walkley, King & Casey, contractors for the waterworks, disapproving of the conditions imposed upon them by the resolution recently passed by the council, and which the engineer refused to sign when placed in the form of a letter by the mayor. The contractors state that they will not sign the conditions, holding that the engineer previously consented to an extension; to March 31, and that consent was all that was necessary. The question will come up for discussion on Monday evening.

—Proposed amendments to the Municipal Act occupied the attention of the Victoria Municipal Reform Association yesterday. In the afternoon there was an executive meeting to receive the report of a special committee appointed to draft amendments. This meeting lasted until 6 o'clock. In the evening at 8 there was a general meeting at the Board of Trade rooms, when the report was again taken under consideration. After a discussion lasting until nearly midnight the report was, with a few exceptions, unanimously approved. There was a large attendance at the meeting, there now being over 100 names on the roll.

—Messrs. Wagenhals and Kemper, Mr. Louis James' managers, have given their star such surroundings as have rarely if ever been seen before on the American stage. They have spared no money in equipping him with the finest scenery and costumes that could be procured and further enhanced his productions by supplying him with every accessory of even the most trifling description to enhance the beauty of the stage pictures. In the selection of the stage paraphernalia the greatest care has been taken to preserve historic accuracy in every detail. The scenes portrayed are faithful as far as they could possibly be ascertained, and the various heraldic devices, banners, accoutrements, armors, costumes, furniture, draperies, tapestries and the thousand and one details of the stage settings are the results of months of study and the work of the most skillful laborers of America, England and France. The scenery is all by Buchner and Langbein and the costumes by Herrmann. The heraldic devices, banners, etc., come from London, while the suits of armor and armors are from Paris. The classic tragedies have never been given such presentations in America and the coming of Mr. James and his splendid company should be a red letter day in the annals of the local stage. Mr. James will be seen at the Victoria theatre on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next in "Hamlet," "Macbeth" and "Othello."

ITALIAN FISHERMEN SAFE.

Constantine and Antone Return on the Sloop Philadelphia This Morning.

All fears for the safety of the two Italian fishermen, who left here nineteen days ago on the sloop Philadelphia, were removed by their arrival at four o'clock this morning. After passing Race Rocks on the way out, the little craft encountered extremely boisterous weather. Getting into one of those dangerous tide rips the boat became unmanageable. Two of the planks were broken and the sail and cars carried away. After drifting about helplessly for some time, the tide carried them into San Juan harbor, where they waited for the storm to subside. Provisions were secured from the settlers, who also furnished them with oars and assisted in the repair of the boat. They started for home yesterday evening and arrived without further accident.

DREDGING FOR GOLD.

A New Company Organized to Work the Bed of the Quennelle River.

The Main Quennelle Gold Dredging & Mining Co. was registered to-day. The head office of the company is at Tacoma and the mining office at Quennelle. It has been organized for the purpose of dredging a portion of the bed of the Quennelle river. Last year E. J. Fader, the general manager of the company, experimented on the property with a primitive dredging plant. The gravel thus obtained panned from 30 cents to \$17.50, and so encouraged Mr. Fader and those interested with him, that the company was formed. About three months ago Mr. Fader and Judge L. D. Griffith, of Tacoma, who is one of the directors of the company, went to Chicago and purchased a powerful dredging plant. It has a capacity of dredging 300 cubic yards of gravel every 24 hours, and is so powerful that it will handle the largest boulders. Messrs. Griffith and Fader, who returned from the east last night, will leave to-morrow morning for Ashcroft to superintend the hauling of the plant to the property. They expect to have everything in readiness to begin dredging about the first of May. The result of this venture will be watched with interest, as this is the first attempt that has been made to dredge the bed of any of the B. C. rivers on a large scale.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the ruling forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits.

In New Quarters

We are now located at 64 Yates Street, next door to Dalby & Claxton. We make a specialty of Manufacturing and Repairing.

Pennock & Lowe,
64 Yates Street. Manufacturing Jewelers.

FURTHER POSTPONED

Condition of Maher's Eyes Will Not Permit His Fighting Before Friday.

Lord Dunraven Has Not Apologised Yet—An American Jockey for England.

THE RING.
MAHER IMPROVING.

El Paso, Feb. 15.—News was sent from Las Graces last night to the effect that Maher's eyes were improving so rapidly that he will be in a condition to enter the ring on Monday. This is very comforting to the crowd waiting for the big event. Many efforts have been made to induce Stuart to bring off one of the smaller fights before the big one, but he positively refuses. He realizes that his chances of pulling off the second fight are much less than pulling off the first one, and he has still less chance of getting the third off. He is bound to get Maher and Fitzsimmons into the ring and will take no chances that may interfere with the big fight. Walcott and Brighteyes, who were to have fought to-day, will weigh in and demand the forfeit of \$250.

There was a lively shooting affray in a San Antonio street last night between two sporting men. They riddled the windows of the office of the Santa Fe Railway company, but nothing else.

Adjutant General Mowbray is raising much hostility among the citizens of El Paso by having men dog everybody connected with the carnival. He has them followed everywhere and carries his slenching tactics to the extreme generally.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 15.—Joe Vendig has announced officially that the fight is postponed until next Friday.

YACHTING.

London, Feb. 15.—The purport of the Lord Dunraven's mailed replies to the New York Yacht Club were obtained by the Associated Press this afternoon. In the letter addressed Mr. George E. Ives, of the New York Yacht Club, Lord Dunraven merely acknowledges the receipt of the report of the proceedings of the committee and expresses his thanks for the courtesy shown him during the enquiry made into the charges brought against the Defender. Other letters have been sent to several members of the New York Yacht Club, including Messrs. J. V. S. Oddie, Edward J. Phelps and W. K. Vanderbilt. The letter to Mr. Phelps is the most important, and treats in detail with the finding of the committee, but no apology is offered to the New York Yacht Club for the failure of his lordship to substantiate the charges brought against the Defender. Lord Dunraven clings to the evidence submitted to the committee of the New York Yacht Club.

THE WHEEL.

New York, Feb. 15.—The World this morning says: While several American racing men expect to visit Europe this season to compete in the big professional races, the only rider who has made definite plans is John S. Johnson. The latter, accompanied by his trainer, Thomas Eck, and Messrs. P. O'Connor and A. E. Weenig will leave this country about March 1. They will visit all the leading cities in Europe. It is Johnson's ambition to lower the world's record for the mile on an English track, a feat which he is confident he can accomplish.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRAVO, WINNIPEG.

Montreal, Feb. 15.—Amid a scene of great excitement, the Victoria Hockey club of Winnipeg, beat the Victorias of this city, and won the handsome Stanley cup, to say nothing of the title of champions of the world. The score at the end of the first half was 2-0, and as nothing was scored in the second part the final result remained the same. The Winnipeggers were a better team and thoroughly deserved the victory. Any fool wishing the cup now must go to Winnipeg and fight for it.

HEART DISEASE YIELDS AN INTENDED VICTIM.

The Wife of Capt. Charles Muzger Radically Cured of Heart Disease of Four Years' Standing by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

Mrs. Chas. Muzger, of Sydney, N. S.: "For over four years I was afflicted with severe heart trouble. Smothering and choking sensations, swollen feet and ankles, and pain left side were my symptoms. I doctored constantly without benefit, and in fact had despaired of ever again being well. Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart was at last tried and to my astonishment gave relief inside of an hour. I have now used three bottles and am completely cured. No one can use too strong language in recommending this remedy, as its powers to cure are truly wonderful."

—"Odoroma" imparts beauty to the teeth, fragrance to the breath and health to the gums.

—A line of wicker baskets, different makes and many sizes at Weller Bros.

THE BEST MOUTH TONIC IN THE WORLD
Odoroma
THE PERFECT TOOTH POWDER
IT LEAVES THE MOUTH IN A MOST DELICIOUS STATE OF FRESHNESS.
BRIDGE ST. 25

THE PROVINCIAL LOAN.

A Statement From Mr. Wilkinson in Regard to His Offer.

Mr. Wilkinson telegraphs from Parksville to the Times: "From the Premier's reply to Mr. Swor's question it is quite plain the Premier is misinformed regarding the result of accepting my offer, made through Mr. Ritchie, for the inscribed stock. The offer was absolutely not, the money being payable to the Bank of England and to an authorized government recipient. The mode of inscription is well known. The cost is five-eighths per cent. and a small fee, say twenty guineas."

LAY INTELLIGENCE.

Justice McCreight and Walkem yesterday heard the appeal in Meriden Britannia Co. v. J. M. Howell et al. the committee of the Vancouver Cycling Club. County Court Judge Bole consulted the plaintiffs, who now appeal. Mason & Peterson, jewelers of Vancouver, supplied the goods and afterwards made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to one McApine, who afterwards assigned to the plaintiffs. The defendant was sued on. No notice of assignment was given, and on this ground plaintiffs were nonsuited. The defendants also contend that from the evidence taken at the trial it was shown that the assignment was a fraud, was given to compound a criminal proceeding, and was against public policy. Judgment was reserved. E. V. Bodwell for the appellants and Archer Martin for respondents.

The Time For Building.
Up the system is this season. The cold weather has made unusual drains upon the vital forces. The blood has become impoverished and impure, and all the functions of the body suffer in consequence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great builder, because it is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with all who use them. All druggists.

—A beautiful line of fine art satens, cretons, fine tapestry coverings and Cordoy fabrics at Weller Bros.

CEYLON.

The Purest,
Cleanest,
Healthiest,
Most Delicious

TEAS.

WE SELL THEM.

Victoria Tea House,
79 Government St.

Revolution in Chewing Tobacco,

Tuckett's T & B Mahogany

is the latest and best.

See that the T & B Tin Tag is on each plug

Manufactured by
The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd.,
Hamilton, Ont.

Honesty Is the Best Policy.

When you have a discount sale you sometimes hit the nail. Yet it goes through people's minds like a sieve. But selling off at cost is what people laugh at most. For they know that every trader has to live.

We never had a sale. Yet we think we've hit the nail—Honest goods with living profits is our aim. Our prices are but fair. So come along if value is your game. Just received a lot of Goods at prices which cannot be equalled for same class of goods.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Old Country Boot Store,

81 Johnson street, between Broad and Douglas street.

Billiard Supplies Of All Kinds

—AT—
WAITT'S,

64 Government St.

There is a Point

In the down grade of Quality and Price where cheapness ceases to be economy. Our Clothing never crosses that line, but there's lots of it in Victoria. For a Good, Strong Working Pants we are showing some ranges at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.25, which we can thoroughly recommend.

CAMERON, The Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

Whole Fruit Preserves

The Preserves made by us, and BEARING OUR LABEL are of the same High Quality as those supplied to

His Excellency the Governor-General, at his request.

We make ONE QUALITY, THE BEST.

Always ask for the Preserves of the

Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co.,
Victoria, B. C.

Wet Feet, Eh?

No need of that. We announce a Special Clearance Sale in

Cork Soled Boots.

REDUCED FROM (\$5.00 to \$3.50, \$4.50 to \$3.25.

We are also disposing of all Felt Goods at Cost.

J. Fullerton,

103 Government Street.

New Seeds (Flower and Vegetables.)

From the Famous Seedsmen

D. M. FERRY and STEELE, BRIGGS & CO

Large Variety.

Art and Special Seeds

Rolled Oats Cheapest.

Hardress Clarke, COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STREETS.

The Workingman's Friend

Has just received a shipment of \$5,000 worth of Clothing, bought direct from the factory, for spot cash; so you see that we have no profits to divide with the middle man.

Men's Genuine Scotch Tweed Suits - - \$4 50
Men's Genuine Canadian Tweed Suits - - 4 00
Men's Genuine English Cheviot Suits - - 9 50
Men's Genuine English Worsted Suits - - 7 50
Custom Made Morning Suits - - - 9 75

Fine Imported Henry Clay Suits, which you will pay \$25.00 for elsewhere, only \$12.50. The Best Scotch Tweed Suits, for Boys—Coat, Vest and Pants, all sizes, from \$2.50 to \$3.00. Overcoats and Mackintoshes for one half the regular price.

Now, kind readers, come and examine our goods and prices, no matter if you buy or not; no trouble to show goods.

Yours Obiediently,

H. FREEMAN,

111 and 113 Government Stret.

A. Gregg & Son,

TAILORS,

62 Yates St. - Victoria.

SOUSA'S SUPERB BAND.

Manager Jamieson Provides a Musical Feast of Great Delicacy.

Those of Victoria's population who know Sousa fully appreciated the treat in store when Mr. Jamieson announced the engagement of the great March King, and there was no feeling of disappointment so far as they were concerned. Sousa's name is synonymous with all that is delightful in the practically unlimited range of music. He provides a menu designed to please every palate. Unlike the generality of concert and band conductors, as well as composers, Sousa studies the diversified tastes of that body, called the public and instead of forcing his personal favorites in composers and compositions on an audience, he just makes a judicious selection from the most representative, giving also a taste of the latest works. This last evening's concert was no exception. Sousa had a delicious few moments with their favorite in the "Triumphal," interpreted in an original manner by Sousa, it is true, but losing nothing of the soul and spirit of the master's intention. Then it was shown that the Wagnerian revival of a very few years ago has lost none of its force, when two encores were demanded last night after a selection from that great immortal. Yet it is constantly asserted that concert masters make a mistake in serving up classical music to a mixed audience—that it is beyond the understanding and power of appreciation of such a gathering. Very often a hungry man will turn away unsatisfied with a rich meal; the fault is in the cooking and manner of serving. The public is the same with classical music; it must be artistically and ably interpreted. Sousa does all this with a master hand, and he has gathered about him a company of musicians each of whom is an artist. There are no "supers." Sousa's selections last evening were all more or less classical, and all were rapturously received. Of his own compositions, perhaps his "Three Quotations" was the best, the "Arcadia" number being incomparably sweet. His new march "King Cotton," has the Sousa ring about it, and it took the audience by storm. His "The Band Came Back" is original, and a fitting dessert to a feast that fills without surfeiting, and enables the lover of music to go away and digest with comfort and complacency a splendid intellectual meal.

Sousa's method of conducting is in keeping with the man. His hand is in complete sympathy with him. He indulges in no frenzied, frantic gyrations; there are no mountebank's motions; the man's movements are dignified, decided, easy and elegant. In fact Sousa could go through his conducting movements without a single instrument before him and the onlooker can imagine nothing but harmony and quiet completeness. Miss Myra French, who is the only vocalist in this magnificent musical combination, is blessed with a sweet soprano voice. Coming after the great band, a singer, no matter how strong, is at somewhat of a disadvantage, but Miss French furnished no unfavorable comparison. Her voice is rich, admirably trained and perfectly controlled. Her selection last night "Delight Valse" (Luckstone) was perhaps more suited to a higher range soprano, as the timbre of Miss French's voice would perhaps seem better suited to softer and more appealing music, but she sang in a finished and artistic manner and deserved the spontaneous encore accorded her. Miss Carrie Duke, a young violinist of considerable promise, need make no apology to her fellow artists. Her number from Sarasate was a difficult one, but she displayed in great technique and power of execution. She deserves a better violin to display the talent she undoubtedly possesses.

LATELY DISCOVERED

AS MARVELLOUS AN ACHIEVEMENT AS MEDICAL HISTORY AFFORDS.

Rev. J. Van Wyck, of Hamilton, Pastor of Gore Street Methodist Church, Visits One of His Congregation, Mrs. Clarkson, Wife of the Manager of the Star Oil Company, and Writes Mr. Ryckman Particulars Bearing Upon Her Case of Bright's Disease.

Hamilton, Jan. 24, 1895.

Mr. Ryckman: Dear Sir—I have been conversing this day with Mrs. E. Clarkson, 128 Hannah street east, this city, who claims to have received great benefit from the use of the Kootenay Cure which is sold so generally by you at the present time. Her special trouble was Bright's disease and was pronounced by two physicians. While she does not claim to be completely cured, having only taken four bottles of the remedy, yet she feels so much better that she does not hesitate to recommend its use to anyone afflicted as she has been. The pains in her head have entirely ceased, and almost from her back. The complexion wears the glow of health and the puffed appearance is gone from the face. She has increased nine pounds in weight in two months, and is thereby encouraged to believe that what has so improved her physical condition will ultimately accomplish a complete cure.

J. VAN WYCK,
50 Gore Street,
Hamilton, Ont.

"Stammering is an awful affliction," remarked the young woman, "and I feel it has its advantages," said the society young man. "Fellow doesn't need more than two or three ideas to keep him talking a whole evening."

Throw Away His Cane.

Mr. D. Willey, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly affected with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his cane. He said this balm did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 75 cents a bottle by all druggists, Lanes & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

EXPERT JOHANNA.

An Educated Chimpanzee Who Draws and Writes.

Before a greatly interested audience at the arsenal in Central Park yesterday afternoon, says the New York Herald, Johanna, the educated chimpanzee, gave an exhibition of her accomplishments in letter writing and drawing that excited the wonderment of the beholders. In various ways she also showed a surprising degree of intelligence. Johanna has been credited with doing some remarkable things, but her performance yesterday eclipsed them all.

The exhibition was gotten up by Mr. McKay, Johanna's keeper, for the entertainment of some zoologists from Washington and Philadelphia, who were anxious to see for themselves if all that had been said about Johanna was true. They went away satisfied that it was true, and the young lady was progressing finely under Mr. McKay's tuition. Johanna likes Mr. McKay, and is most obedient to him. He lets her know what he wants her to do more by the inflection of his voice than by the words he uses. Such words as he does use are in Portuguese, the language, he explained, of the sailors who captured her after killing her mother thirteen years ago in Africa. He says Johanna will yet learn to understand him when he talks to her in English.

Mr. McKay began the proceedings, as it were, by handing Johanna a piece of cardboard, on which he had drawn her picture. Johanna sat on her haunches, held the cardboard in her left paw, and with her right started in diligently to copy the portrait. In a few minutes she walked to the bars of her cage and handed the cardboard and the pencil to Mr. McKay, when, to the astonishment of all, it was seen that she had not only made a pretty faithful copy of her picture, but had added the arms and body to it.

The audience applauded, and Mr. McKay was delighted. "She can do more than that," he said with a smile. "She will now write a letter."

He then handed Johanna a piece of paper and the pencil, and Johanna, using the floor of her cage for a writing desk, made several curved lines on the paper and handed it to Mr. McKay.

"I can't make out," he said, "what she means to say, but I suppose her chimpanzee relatives in Africa can." Mr. McKay spoke in a commendatory tone to Johanna, and she hopped around the cage, at every hop emitting a guttural sound that her keeper said was a laugh of satisfaction. "Of course, we had to take his word for it that it was a laugh, but it was the queerest laugh any of us had ever heard. And every time she laughed Johanna opened her mouth to its fullest width and tossed her head backward and forward."

"Now," said Mr. McKay, "from joy to sorrow. You've seen her laugh; now see her cry."

He got a soft-boiled egg and held it a few feet from the bars of the cage. Johanna thrust her paw between the bars but couldn't reach the egg, so tempting it near. She began to whine, and Mr. McKay turned his back to her and walked away with the egg. Johanna threw herself on the floor of the cage shrieking and crying and beating the bars with her paws. She reminded us of a child who, not having her way or not getting what she wanted, gives way to a paroxysm of grief. "There," said Mr. McKay, "is an illustration of a spoiled child. Now I must pacify her." And he gave her the egg. In less than a minute Johanna returned him the best part of the shell completely drained of its contents. She had broken off a small portion of the shell, and made a thorough job of the meat it contained.

Mr. McKay next gave Johanna some chewing gum, but she wouldn't essay it. "This is not her gum day," he said, as Johanna returned the gum to him with a slow shake of her head, as if to say, "No thank you! Some other time."

The keeper now placed an egg on the floor, outside of the cage, but far enough away to be out of Johanna's reach. The chimpanzee tried to get the egg, but her arm was not long enough. There were some pieces of paper in her cage, and with their aid she tried to pull the egg within reach, but failed. Then there was another paroxysm of grief, and when it had subsided, Johanna sat looking at the egg in a rueful sort of way, as if saying to herself, "So near, and yet so far."

But Johanna had to have the egg. Mr. McKay, to help her along, dropped the rope near the cage. Johanna got the rope, held the two ends in her left paw, and with her right tossed the loop around the egg, and after several trials, pulled it within reach, and disposed of it as she had done the first one.

It was getting dark by this time, and Mr. McKay said it was time for Johanna to retire, as she made it a point to go to bed early every night. So he threw some rugs, bits of bags and pieces of blankets and quilts beside her cage, and Johanna took them all to the corner of the cage, spread them out nicely, lay down on them, and prepared for a good night's rest after the fatigue of the expedition.

Mr. McKay was delighted at the way his charge had behaved, and all those present agreed that her exhibition of intelligence was remarkable.

Johanna, says the New York World, is a widow. She is the relic of Chiko, the famous chimpanzee who came to his untimely end at Dayton, Ohio, in July, 1894.

Since Chiko's death Johanna has mourned for him incessantly, which is pointed out as a fine example to some women. Various large and attractive apes have unsuccessfully tried to comfort her, as she is young for a widow—18 years old on January 14 last. Even that dullest ape, the mandrill, that has a sky-blue nose, and is variously marked in sandy colors, tried in vain to win the mourning Johanna.

It was to distract her constant mind from her bereavement that Brown and McKay determined to teach Johanna to write and draw.

—Good digestion means good appetite, but what's the use without good teeth?—Use Odoroma for your teeth; it not only prevents decay, but preserves them permanently.

—Gilmore & McCandless quote some attractive prices in men's clothing.

—The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware.



The above cut is given for the protection of all sick and suffering people.

This trade mark is found on every bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, as well as on outer wrapper or carton.

Any celery preparation without the above trade mark is worthless and deceptive. Carefully avoid such, as these preparations will surely aggravate your troubles; in many cases they are positively dangerous.

When your health is low; when your life is in peril from disease, Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that can promptly banish your troubles. It "makes sick people well."

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Plan of Reorganization Submitted to the American Senate.

Washington City, Feb. 15.—Winslow S. Pierce, acting for the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific railway company, has submitted to the senate committee on Pacific roads the reorganization plan. This bill provides:

First—The appointment by the President, subject to the approval of the senate, of a commission of three members to investigate, determine and report to the President a fair cash value of the claim and lien of the United States.

Second—Authority to the commissioners to subpoena and examine witnesses and have the process of courts. Third—The report of the commissioners, or a majority, subject to the approval of the President, is to be conclusive as to the sum which may be paid for the claim and lien of the United States, the secretary of the treasury, upon such payment, to execute an instrument of assignment of the lien and claim, reserving the sinking fund, etc.

Fourth—Authority to the purchasers to organize a company to acquire and operate the lines and property of the railway company, with such corporate powers as are necessary involved. Fifth—Repeal of the provisions of the prior act, which would be inapplicable to the reorganized company under the new conditions, and reserving to the government a specified right for the transportation of mails, troops, munitions of war, etc.

Sixth—Authority and direction to the attorney-general, in default of payment of the amount fixed by the commission, to foreclose the lien of the government, and upon the sale to bid the amount of the indebtedness to the United States.

Seventh—The reservation of remedies to the United States, and power to alter, amend or repeal.

Three Popular Blacks. They Belong to the Diamond Family.

Three popular Blacks, well known in every city, town and village of Canada! They are known as Fast Black Diamond Dye for Wool, Fast Black Diamond Dye for Silk and Feathers, and Fast Black Diamond Dye for Cotton and Mixed Goods. The blacks made by these dyes are fast to sun, soap and washing; they never crack, fade or run; they stand fast forever. If you desire to have rich and beautiful Blacks dye only with Diamond Dye Blacks. Beware of imitations sold in so many places, as they always spoil your materials.

—Victoria Division Uniform Rank K. of P. will install officers and there will be an inspection of the rank by Col. H. F. W. Behnson at Castle Hill, Wednesday evening, Feb. 19th. After the inspection the members will attend the social given by Behnson Temple, Rathbone Sisters.

A Woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware.

—Coal hods at Cheapside.

REDUCED

36¢ TWIN BAR SOAP.

PURE & SURE

For every 12 "Sunlight" Wrapper sent to the Canadian Head Office, 23 Scott street, Toronto, Lever Bros. Ltd., will send postpaid a useful paper-bound book, 100 pages.

C. R. KING, Victoria, Agent for B. C.

It Is Absurd!

It is absurd to try to cure rheumatism with sarsaparilla, and the ordinary advertised compounds which are recommended for the cure of almost every disease to which the human flesh is heir.

This disease, as all know, is caused by an acid poison in the blood, and can only be quickly and effectually removed by the use of an internal remedy, which will neutralize it, and thus destroy its irritating properties. The ingredients of South American Rheumatic Cure have not been long known, but are recommended by some of the latest English medical works as being to rheumatism what quinine is to ague, an absolute specific. The first dose of the remedy gives perfect relief, and it at once begins the chemical process of neutralizing the acid of the blood. It usually cures in one to three days.

—Weller Bros., agents for the celebrated Rambler bicycle. Information about this machine will be cheerfully given.

TRANSPORTATION.

From London For Victoria Direct

The Four Masted Bark

DRUMROCK

3182 Tons Gross Register.

Will be dispatched from London for this port during the month of February. Cargo may be engaged at favorable rates on application to

R. P. RITHE & CO., LTD.

LONDON TO VICTORIA

The Fine British Iron Ship

DRUMCLIFF

2468 Tons Register.

Will sail from London about the middle of February. For rates of freight and other particulars apply to

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD.,
Temple Building.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 4 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 2 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 4 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

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ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Passengers taken through.

WITHOUT CHANGE

To all Ports.

EAST AND SOUTHEAST.

Through First-Class Sleepers and Tourist Cars

BOSTON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG & ST. PAUL.

For particulars regarding rates, etc., apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria.

GEO. M. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27,

Taking effect June 21st, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 7 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Pumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moreby islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moreby Island Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and fifth of each month at 8 o'clock, when sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast ports and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. Carleton, General Agent.

ATLANTIC Steamship Agency

THROUGH TICKETS

TO AND FROM

ALL EUROPEAN POINTS.

At Lowest Rates.

Saloon fares from \$40 to \$50, according to location of berth. Second cabin \$30 to \$40. Steerage, \$24.50.

SPECIAL RATE.

Parties sending for their friends in Europe will receive the benefit of a great reduction by purchasing their tickets here.

For location of berths, sailing lists, etc., apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria.

Cor. Fort and Government streets.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 25.

To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Monday, Oct. 28th, 1895.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

Daily

Le. Victoria for Nanaimo and Esquimalt

Ar. Nanaimo

Ar. Esquimalt

GOING SOUTH.

Daily

Le. Esquimalt for Victoria

Ar. Victoria

Le. Esquimalt for Victoria

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Le. Esquimalt for Victoria

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TRANSPORTATION.

Oregon-Asiatic Steamship Line.

FOR

HONOLULU, CHINA and JAPAN.

S. S. ASIOEN, 4300 tons dead weight, due 24th February.

MOUNT LEBANON, 2000 tons dead weight, due 20th March.

PUGET SOUND & CENTRAL AMERICA S.S. COY

S. S. TRANSIT—Sailing monthly for Central American ports.

For freight and particulars apply to

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Agents.

F. C. DAVIDGE & COY,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, IMPORTERS OF

Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandise.

Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

Smoke, read

and write, amid comfort and luxury in the Buffet Smoking Library Coach

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NANAIMO.

(From our own correspondent.)
Nanaimo, Feb. 15.—Mr. R. Duggan's house was completely destroyed by fire about 12 o'clock last night. The firemen were unable to check the flames, owing chiefly to the hydrant being too far away. The house is partly insured. Miss Haart won the \$1000 appropriation in the building society drawing last evening.

A. Newman's cigar and candy business has been sold by A. Davis under a chattel mortgage.

C. Pearson has sold out his business, consisting of cigars and tobaccos, to his brother, S. Pearson.

A. Galloway threatens to enter suit for libel against the Free Press arising out of an article which reflected on him. J. W. Galloway, Indian missionary, wishes it distinctly stated that he was not the man concerned in this case.

COMMUNICATIONS

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

To the Editor:—In reading your report of Wednesday night's meeting of the school trustee board, I, as well as I am sure, a great many of your readers was very much surprised to see the high-handed manner in which the test of the Teachers' Association was disposed of. Who is Mr. Belyea, pray, that he should so grossly insult the teachers, by saying that the dignity of the school board demanded its being filed without answering? Does he really mean to insinuate that our teachers are not worthy of an answer when they stand up for their rights? As for the dignity of the school board, it seems to have all vanished. Victoria, it has been said, has a most efficient school system, and it never was more so than now, but this idea of cutting our teachers' salaries and levying a fee for the High School is a mark of retrogression which will hurt the city forever, for people thinking of coming here, when told they have to pay for the tuition of their children, will steer clear of Victoria. As to the fee in the High School I am confident this is only a start to find out the feelings of the people, and we do not know how soon it will be levied on the whole school. Apropos of reducing the teachers' salaries, Mr. Hayward does not think they have any reason to "kick" (using his own vulgarism). I know he has no reason to "kick" when he gets his own price for performing the necessary duty of preparing and laying away in "God's acre," our beloved dead; neither did another of the trustees "kick" when he was drawing a large price for his short day's work from the defunct bank on Government street. I was sorry to see, too, that our teachers did not possess stamina enough to stand up for themselves, but were being led by agitators and demagogues. Oh, teachers of Victoria, how little backbone you must have. The trustees seemed to be quite indignant because the teachers dared to hint at other means of retrenchment. Indeed, I think there are a great many. For instance, the minister of education receives \$4000 a year for doing what? Well, take \$2000 off his salary and see how quickly he would "kick," and the office would be declared vacant. I was glad to see that Mrs. Grant so well endorsed the protest of the Women's Council, which was also received and filed. Mr. Belyea seems to be quite certain that he knows the feelings of the people on these acts of injustice, but as our worthy mayor, to call a public meeting at an early date, let him wait and allow the voice of the people to decide whether we are to have free education for our children, and whether our teachers are to be properly treated or not. Then let the trustees be asked to resign in a body, as they hold their seats under false pretences, for had they openly avowed their intentions before the election they would not now hold their positions. A PARENT.

Victoria, Feb. 15.

OTTAWA JUGGLING.

To the Editor: If the remedial bill now before parliament has been correctly reported in the press it is without exception the most barefaced attempt to hoodwink the electors on the eve of an election that could be conceived by unscrupulous men. The very monstrosity of the thing, when the people begin to realize it, will defeat the object the schemers have in view. In plain English, the government, finding themselves in a hole on the school question, have deliberately gone to work, under the guise of remedying a grievance, to make matters worse and to lay the foundation for much trouble in the future.

The first account we had of the bill led us to believe that it contained nothing in the way of coercion. It was so mild, indeed, that I began to wonder what all the fuss had been about. I felt that if the minority of Manitoba were willing to accept that bill they had simply been making a fuss and throwing the whole country into confusion for nothing at all. The bill allows the Catholics to have separate schools and tax themselves for that purpose. It provides for a Catholic school board and other machinery for carrying on separate schools, but it neither exempts Catholics from taxation for public schools nor does it provide for any grant from public funds for the support of their own system of education. In other words, it leaves the Catholics of Manitoba just as they are at present with the exception that separate schools are to be legalized by federal act of parliament in a province where the people have recently declared by an overwhelming majority that separate schools shall not exist. The whole educational system of Manitoba is to be thrown into confusion, the score is to be left unbalanced, and the pro-

pect of its ever heading made more uncertain. It requires the federal act of parliament to allow Catholics to tax themselves for the support of Catholic schools. This is what the majority asked for. They asked that not only should separate schools be legalized but that they should receive state aid to support them.

The bill, as we are led to understand it at first, does not provide for this, and I wonder why the Catholic clergy were willing to accept it. I know that what they really want is full control of the school funds and the machinery for carrying on the Catholic schools.

A recent dispatch shows the trick which the government is endeavoring to play in connection with this important question. They propose to put off the evil day, to allow the score to fester more and more until after the general election in order that they may have a chance to be returned to power. They say to the Catholic clergy: Be content with the mild unmeaning bill until we get back into office, and then if Manitoba refuses still to support your schools we will apply the screw of coercion. After the brave words uttered by the Ottawa ministers, how they would compel Manitoba to do their bidding at this session of parliament, their retreat from that position at the present time surely requires explanation.

The true explanation is not difficult to find. The minority found it impossible to carry a coercion bill. They knew that many of their Conservative followers would not support them, and that the French Liberals could not be depended upon. This meant defeat. They were, however, pledged to a remedial bill, and so they decided to continue to do what they have been doing so long—put off the evil day.

They saw, moreover, a chance of throwing the responsibility upon the shoulders of their Liberal opponents, a thing they have been unsuccessfully trying to do for some time. They wish to make it appear in the eyes of the public that the Manitoba authorities and the Liberal party are not sincere in their wish to do justice to the minority. They propose to make it impossible for the Manitoba authorities to take any action in the premises, and by this means to injure the Liberal party. They propose by federal act of parliament to create separate schools in Manitoba and then to call on the provincial government to support them. Knowing as we all do that at the recent elections Mr. Greenway was given a mandate from the people of the province to resist the establishment of separate schools. They ask Mr. Greenway to do an impossibility. The object of the government is plain. They hope to get rid of the question of coercion during the coming elections and making it appear that they have given Manitoba one more chance to remedy the grievances of the minority to throw the responsibility of the whole question upon the shoulders of the Liberal party. The whole scheme is too thin to deceive the public, and I doubt if it will help the government as they expect it to do. ALEXANDER BEGG.

If you would be always healthy, keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, HAMILTON.

Rev. W. H. Wade, Rector of Hamilton's Leading Episcopal Church, Endorses Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

A leader in the Episcopal denomination in Canada, is the Rev. W. H. Wade, rector of the Church of the Ascension. Among the members of this church are numbers of the most wealthy and fashionable people of the Ambitious City, and beloved indeed is his rector. In his family he has used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal powder, and has been more than pleased with the good results obtained. The satisfaction has been such that over his own signature he has frankly said to the people of Canada that this medicine is a good thing, and gives the relief that is claimed for it.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses the nasal passage. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of two three-cent stamps. S. G. Dechou, 44 Church street, Toronto.

SHOES FROM THE MAYFLOWER.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Brown, of Brownsville, Me., has in her possession a pair of shoes which came over on the Mayflower. This particular pair of shoes was made at Chatham, London, in 1417 by John Hove, whose trade mark can still be observed. Mrs. Brown inherited the shoes from her mother, Mrs. Lydia Gibbon, of Acton, Me. The shoes are of a famous Puritan expedition. They are of green brocade satin, with buckles, and tie over the instep. The heels are made of cork and are very light. Between the soles and the uppers there is a piping of white kid. The stitching, which is visible, is done as neatly and exactly as in any specimen of latter-day machine work.

The shoes are an interesting example of the notation of fashions. Although 450 years old, they are exactly in the style of the fashionable indoor woman's shoe for 1896. The toes are of the toepick variety, as pointed as they can be, and turned up a little. The ancient shoes seem to be broader at the ball of the foot than is the vogue today. The uppers are of a curious looking green brocade satin, the color of which has not been impaired in all these years.

This rare old pair of shoes could be worn by a fashionable New York woman today without exciting any comment.

—As perfect beauty is a passport to good society, so, "Odorama" conduces to good appearance.

ROYAL Baking Powder

has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

HOLD THE FORT.

When Sir Charles Tupper, ex. became secretary of state, a newspaper correspondent asked him: "What about the High Commissioner?" Sir Charles replied, "I will retain control of the High Commissioner's office in the same way that I did in 1887 and 1888. No one will be appointed to fill that position." And this is how conservative admirers of the Tupper regime regard it.

Hold the fort, ye Tupperites.
Hold it fast we say;
Hold everything in sight,
Hold every one at bay.

Why let go an office?
Why give up position?
For some one else to win.

Are Tupperian gods
To be shattered in this way?
Are not they the gods
We worship day by day?

What if people clamor
Against the Tupper fling?
What if death we suffer
By crowding Tupper king?

What if the deacons flow
Into the Tupper's sack?
What need the country stand the whack.

Why drop the London job,
Why let the minister be?
Will not the salary come
In time as all may see?

Why give up the pickings
When looking for a seat
By which to save his neck—
Should Liberals we defeat?

What fools the people are
To be so easily sold.
What would a Tupper be
If he gave up his hold.

—GLEN RAE.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES.

When and Where Victorians Will Worship on Sunday.

Mr. A. H. Scatte will address the men's rally at the Young Men's Christian Association, 40 Broad street at 4 o'clock tomorrow. Subject, "Individual Responsibility." Young men cordially invited.

Reformed Episcopal church—Morning sermon on "The Observance of Lent," by Bishop Cridge. Evening sermon, "God is no respecter of persons," by Rev. Dr. Wilson. Service on Ash Wednesday at 11 a.m.; on Friday at 4:30 p.m.

Centennial Methodist church. Rev. J. P. Betts, pastor.—11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Campbell will preach. 7 p.m., service by the pastor, subject, "Jacob at Peniel." Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m. Service at Boleskine road at 7 p.m. Bro. Morris will preach. The public is cordially invited to all the above services.

Metropolitan Methodist church—Both services will be conducted to-morrow by the pastor, Rev. S. Cleaver, M. A. A short address in the evening on the death of Joseph, after which there will be a brief recapitulation of the chief events in the life of the "Prophet of Fire," interspersed with illustrative sentences from Mendelssohn's oratorio of "Elijah," by the choir.

James Bay Methodist church—The pastor, Rev. J. McCrossan, will conduct both services. In the morning the series on the parables will be continued. In the First Presbyterian church the Rev. Mr. Betts will preach in the morning, and evening, and make special reference to the death of Mr. Agnew, of whom it was said: "Her sun is gone down while it was yet day."

First Congregational church, Temperance Hall, Pandora street—Morning service, 11 a.m. Sunday school 2:30 p.m.; Y. P. S. C. J. B. B. evening service, 7 p.m. The pastor will conduct both services. The morning subject will be, "Our Creed, What is it?" The evening subject will be, "The Supreme Power of Love."

Victoria West Methodist church—Morning service, 11 a.m. Sabbath school, 10 a.m. Evening special evangelistic service by the pastor, assisted by Mr. W. T. Cook, of New Westminster. Sunday school and Bible class as usual at 2:30 p.m.

Central Presbyterian church, James Bay—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m. Rev. P. C. L. Harris will preach at both services.

St. James church, rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning prayer, Ante-communion and sermon, 7 p.m., Evening prayer and sermon.

St. John's church—Quinquagesima.—11 a.m., Mattins and Ante-communion, and sermon by the rector. 7 p.m., Evensong and sermon by the rector.

Emmanuel Baptist church—The pastor, Rev. P. H. McEwen, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "Retrospect and Prospect." Evening subject, "Plans and Prospects." Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

Theosophical Society, 28 Broad street, Williams block—Public meeting at 8:15 p.m. Subject, "Brotherhood as a fact in nature."

Mrs. Chas. Smith, of Jimes, Ohio, writes: I have used every remedy for sick headache, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

Mrs. Jones—Nothing to-day. The Tramp—Well, mum, if yer don't give me sunstint' to eat, I'll report yer to the bull perfessor as makin' the best mince pie in the neighborhood and being very liberal to strangers.



W. H. WADE.

A LIFE SAVED

BY TAKING

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

Highest Awards at World's Fairs.

Ayer's Pills the Best Family Pharmacy.

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors pronounced my case hopeless. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured, and I believe it saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 9 Quimby Ave., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fairs.

Ayer's Pills the Best Family Pharmacy.

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PERSONAL.

B. J. Short, of Vancouver, is at the Dillard. G. Henderson, Seattle, is registered at the New England.

J. E. Bridgman returned last evening from the Mainland. M. Strouse was a passenger from Vancouver last evening.

Rufus Sylvester, Port Wrangel, is registered at the Oriental.

Dr. E. S. Hasell, of Victoria, has located in Seattle, and has opened offices in the Washington building.

J. D. Marsden, manager of the Galena Trading Company, Pilot Hay, leaves to-morrow morning for home.

L. G. Griffith and E. J. Fader, who are interested in Cariboo mining property, returned last evening from Chicago. They are registered at the Oriental.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Jas Wright, R. J. Griffith, J. Goldberg, J. Monroe and wife, E. J. Short, Miss J. Smith, Miss B. Fader, R. Sylvester, E. J. Fader, D. O. Hume.

Per steamer Charming from Vancouver—M. Gary, J. B. McKay, A. Woods, Mrs. Hunt, G. Ramsay, J. E. Bridgman, J. Allipelli, M. Strouse, W. H. Armstrong, Mrs. Lebridge, C. Paulson, Geo. Henderson, Rev. H. Large.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Can. R. L. Co., A. Woods, Cunningham & R. J. Wright, Clark & Pearson, S. L. Ser, Langley & Co., A. F. Englehart, Thos. Shaw, N. O'Brien, Geo. Henderson, Jno. Easman.

Per steamer Charming from Vancouver—S. L. F. S. W. G. Mackenzie, Martin & R. T. C. Rynd, A. & W. Wilson, Braden Bros., D. Pottinger, Ford Bros., J. Hainsay, J. McMillin, J. Barnsley, J. H. Warner, G. L. Johnson, Thorpe & Co., Watson & Geiger, Don. Ex. Co.

—The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with anything. I gave him a 75 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases, such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Wellington Coal!

From the Old Wellington Collieries, and weighed on E. & N. H. scales. Sold in any quantity by

W. WALKER,

Store St., Opp. Telegraph Hotel.

Orders may be left at Parker's Market, Fort Street. Telephone 485.

THE GREAT PAINTING

Christ Before Pilate.

One of the largest paintings ever put on canvas; 21 feet long, 4 feet high; 40 life-size figures. Visited by over 180,000 persons in Boston. A. A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, from 4 to 5 p.m. Descriptive lectures every half hour. Admission 25 cents.

Cheap Clothing

We have decided to reduce our stock of men's suits and probably give up this branch of our business. We intend to devote more attention to Boys' clothing, Gent's furnishings, etc. Here is a sample of our reductions:

Men's Prince Albert, Black Worsted Suits, Reduced from \$30 to \$18.

Men's Dress Suits, Black Worsted, Reduced from \$30 to 20.

Men's Fine Beaver Suits \$24 to \$16.

75 Tweed Suits, Frock Coats, Half Price.

200 Tweed Suits, Sac Coats, from \$4 to \$12, (Regular Price, \$7.50 to \$22).

We have a large stock of extra sizes in suits and pants, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 50 inch. Drop in and see us.

Gilmore & McCandless

35 & 37 Johnson St.

Re-Opened

Under New Management.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL

Is now ready for the reception of guests.

The Victoria will be conducted as a first-class FAMILY HOTEL.

Rates reasonable—quoted on application.

First-class bar in connection.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Proprietor.

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To Live Well Is Half the Battle.

It does not require a lifetime to know that we carry the Finest Line of Groceries in the city.

Our Tets are unexcelled at Moderate Prices. Our Coffee is admitted as being VERY SUPERIOR. We carry all kinds of delicacies as well as Staples. We DO NOT carry INFERIOR GOODS for VERY CHEAP TRADE. Our reputation is at stake. Our goods are the best, and our prices very moderate.

Regular Shipments of Oysters in Shell and Tin by every steamer.

Verify our statements by sending us your orders.

Ersine, Wall & Co.,
Leading Grocers, Government St.

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Put up in sacks in any quantity at the rate of

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Delivery Extra.

SPRATT & MACAULAY, Agents.

Hen Food

Are Your Hens Lucrative? If No, Feed Them.

Grd. Shells, 5c. per lb.

Grd. Bone, 5c. per lb.

(Large quantities 4c. per lb.)

FOR SALE BY..

R. H. JAMESON, 33 Fort St.

TENDERS

Steamer Mary Hare.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock, 26th instant, for the purchase of the wreck of this steamer, together with Engines, Boiler, Machinery and Apparel, as she now lies on Reed Island, about nine miles from Chemainus.

Any tender not necessarily accepted.

ROBERT WARD & COMPANY, Ltd., Agents, Western Assurance Co., Temple Building, Victoria, B. C.

The Wilson Hotel

and Dining Room now being under one management is better prepared than ever to accommodate the public to the satisfaction of all.

McCABE & IRVING, Proprietors.

Notice.

THE FISH AND FRUIT MARKET,

No. 44 1-2 Government St.,

Opposite the office of E. M. Johnson, has been purchased by me. I beg to solicit the patronage of all old customers and as many new ones as possible to this market. It will be my aim to keep on hand a full supply of FISH, GAME, FRUITS AND POULTRY, as seasonable and of first quality, at moderate prices to suit the times.

J. P. SARANTIS.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 22, 1896.